

No Coal for D. C.
The Potomac's Wasted Power.
Mr., Sir, Baron, Viscount.
Quick Work in France.

In Washington, just enough coal to last four days.
While you read that, you remember that there is enough power going to waste in the Potomac river to light the city, run the street cars, and save thousands of tons of coal daily.

If this city governed itself, or if those that kindly govern it thought more about the people and less about selfish corporation interests, the Potomac would have been harnessed long ago, and the street cars, owned by the people, would be run by power owned by the people.

Shortage of coal also recalls this fact:
Fifteen hundred cars were taken empty from the upper part of New York State all the way THROUGH WASHINGTON AND OUT TO MICHIGAN—locomotives, workers, time wasted.

With the right management those fifteen hundred cars could have brought SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF COAL TO THIS CITY, from the Pennsylvania fields, on their way to the West.

Something loose somewhere in our "magnificent" system of privately owned railroads.
Lord Northcliffe a Viscount.
First he was Alfred Harmsworth, then Sir Alfred, then Lord Northcliffe, a Baron.

Now he is a Viscount. Soon he will be a Marquis, and later if he can run his newspapers without losing circulation and also without offending the King, he will be a Duke, and the clock will strike twelve.

Not a bad idea for Kings, this giving of new names every little while—it gives a patriot something to work for and think about. Wise Napoleon invented the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor—so that he might give something to everybody.

Let me put this little ribbon on a man's coat, said he, and I'll make any Radical a Conservative.
Over here, the people cannot make an ambitious man a Duke, so he exploits some monopoly and makes himself a hundred-time millionaire.

Perhaps the knight, baron, viscount, marquis, duke business would be cheaper, although, of course, it would hurt the feelings of Thomas Jefferson's ghost.

Secretary McAdoo announces that the Bureau of War Risk in his department has reduced rates on American steamers and cargoes traversing the war zone from 5 per cent to 4 per cent.
On October 6 the rate was reduced from 6 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent.

Think this over in connection with Government ownership. How often do you observe privately owned concerns voluntarily reducing rates in this way? Not VERY often.

"With the aid of the French ambassador" twenty-five per cent will be taken off the amount of material used in making women's dresses in 1918. And forty per cent is to be saved in the material used for men's clothes. The influence of the French ambassador was used in France.

Next year's fashions will be interesting.
The effort to convict a lady of murder because she killed her husband progresses with interesting variations. The lady's lawyer says that she had "a little bit of bone pressing upon her brain" and she also had "hypothyroidism"—if you know what we mean.

A bone pressing on the brain, and something wrong with the thyroid gland may have helped the murder. But the real trouble, and handsome young men should remember it, is failure of the late lamented to keep the bargain that he already made, "I'll death do us part." Death then did part, with the help of a revolver, not because of a little piece of bone or the thyroid gland, but because the husband forgot.

Russian regiments in France, full of "love one another" enthusiasm, decided to end the war with a little mutiny. French cannon quickly and wisely settled that, and the Russian mutineers will find graves in republican French soil. Luckily for the world the French do not try to march in six directions at once.

However, this unavoidable French episode will create further trouble in Russia. We might even live to see Russian leaders, cajoled, and rewarded by Germany, uniting with Prussia in the fight against civilization. Stranger things have happened.

WEATHER:
FAIR AND
COLDER TO-
NIGHT; SUN-
DAY FAIR

NUMBER 10,357.

The Washington Times

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1917. [Closing Wall Street Prices.]

FINAL
EDITION

U.S. DESTROYERS SINK GERMAN SUBMARINE

VOECKHART PROPAGANDA IN MEXICO IS BEARING FRUIT

Sympathy Always With Central Empires, Official Organ Declares in Bitter Attack on U. S. Government.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Copyright, 1917, by New York Evening Post Company.)
German propaganda and intrigue in Mexico is again causing friends of that country here serious concern. Officials of the United States Government are plainly puzzled by the attitude of the Mexicans, particularly over the discrimination against American newspaper correspondents. The recent deportation of Jack Royle, correspondent of the Associated Press in Mexico, certainly produced a very unfavorable impression in State Department circles, where the matter was made the subject of protest to the Mexican government.

Was Friendly With Carranza.
Ordinarily the Department of State takes no interest in the troubles of correspondents abroad, but the present instance appears to be one in which the influence of the German minister in Mexico was directly or indirectly involved. Mr. Royle, who is a brother of Edwin Wilson Royle, the playwright, has been on friendly terms with the high officials of the Mexican government and accompanied First Chief Carranza in revolutionary days on his northern trips. He has never had the slightest difficulty with the authorities, always submitting his dispatches to the censor and making no attempt to evade the rules.

Whenever, in the last few weeks, however, he has attempted to describe the activity of the German minister in Mexico anything that seemed to reflect upon Herr von Eckhardt was carefully deleted from his dispatches. Comparison of the messages received by the Associated Press in this country with those originally submitted to the censor in Mexico City shows that some one in the Mexican censorship bureau has been plainly influenced by German officials.

Deported Without Cause.
But while Mr. Royle was ignorant of the treatment his dispatches were receiving, he kept on filing messages with the censor and was finally deported for the mere act of submitting to the censor a story not to the latelike, but to the censor's own newspaper. The world over to refuse to send messages which did not meet with the approval of the censor, but to deport a correspondent for simply showing a manuscript to the censor is unprecedented. What is still puzzling here is that the three messages which Mr. Royle submitted and to which objection was taken were promptly published by the Mexican newspapers as a justification for the government's action.

Two of the messages quoted from articles already printed in the Mexican press to the effect that rebels in Oaxaca and Chiapas were armed with ammunition bearing German marks, and that the ammunition had apparently reached Mexico from Cuba, in which place in 1914 Germany is supposed to have consigned supplies intended for the use of Huerta in revolution against the Carranza regime after the exiled general had reached America from Spain.

Foretold Actual Events.
The third message told of a story that was being passed around in well-informed circles in Mexico City to the effect that Mexico's foreign policy might undergo a change while President Carranza left the capital on a visit. The absurdity of the last-mentioned story was commented upon when Mr. Royle was deported, yet no expression was given as to why the message was not merely held up in the capital as it was Mexico's prerogative to do, and why Mr. Royle was suddenly arrested a few hours after he had filed the message and put on a train for the border without even the opportunity to pack his belongings or see the American ambassador.

Another odd part of the case is that exactly ten days after Mr. Royle was deported for hinting of a change in foreign policy, the Cauterio, one of the newspapers which claims to be the official organ of the revolutionary government, published an article in which it stated that the German minister in Mexico had been friendly with Carranza.

R.R. EMBARGO ON LUXURIES SOON TO AD WAR TRAFFIC

Radical Pooling of Carrier Interests Being Worked Out to Relieve Transportation Congestion.

A revolution in American railroad methods is being worked out today to relieve war transportation congestion. Pooling of railway interests and equipment to "the most radical and revolutionary extent ever dreamed of," it was officially stated, is shortly to be announced.

The plans do not contemplate total elimination of passenger service on any line, but further curtailment in the number and "luxury" of such trains is certain.

Favor "Luxury" Embargo.
An embargo on carrying of non-war products is not within the railroads' own powers, but their recommendations that brewery products, candy, jewelry, and about 800 other non-essentials should not be transported ahead of war materials have found favor with the Government priority board.

Details of the railroads' voluntary war regulations were withheld while the railroads' war board here and meetings of railway executives in other cities were going over the final scheme today.

Today's meeting of the railroads' war board here was also attended by Fuel Administrator Gerald, Food Director Hoover, Chairman Hurley of the War Relocation Authority.

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74 DRUNK CASES IN ONE WEEK IN "DRY" CAPITAL

"Saloonless" Washington is nearly as wet as ever.
This was demonstrated at the close of police court today, when a tabulation for the week showed that 74 men had been arrested for being intoxicated on the city's streets. This is an average of a little more than 10 a day and compares with many weeks during the open saloon when 90 arrests was considered a fair average.

The low mark for the week was reached today, when only two cases of intoxication were set for trial. Carroll J. Hoehall, white, and Eugene Stewart, negro, were arrested, charged with driving automobiles while intoxicated. Each secured a continuance of the case to next week.

The highest number was tried last Monday, when 49 cases of intoxication were disposed of by trial or forfeiture of bond. On Friday there were 10 cases, 4 on Tuesday and Thursday and 5 on Wednesday.

There were five convictions during the week for selling whiskey and one conviction for giving it away.

In the great majority of arrests for intoxication the liquor was bought in Baltimore, according to statements of defendants.

Great Public Meeting At Convention Hall Tonight

All Are Invited, Uniformed Soldiers Especially
At this great gathering of all the Masonic bodies of the city addresses will be made by

Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of Navy Daniels, Lieut. Col. H. A. White, Brig. Gen. Guglielmotto, Lieut. Col. A. C. Murray, Capt. J. Rouvier.

Two Bands and Two Glee Clubs Will Provide Patriotic Music. The Meeting Begins at 7:30. Come Early to Get a Seat—No Admission Charged.

INMATES OF D. C. JAIL MUST NOT BE SENT TO OCCUPAN

Dr. Louis F. Zinkhan, superintendent of the Washington Asylum and Jail, has no right to transfer prisoners sentenced to the District Jail to the workhouse at Occoquan, according to a ruling today by Justice Hitt in the case of Joseph W. Croft, against Dr. Zinkhan.

In announcing his ruling, Justice Hitt cut the jury's verdict of \$2,500 in half, stating that while Dr. Zinkhan had no right to send Croft to Occoquan, he believed the damages awarded an excessive penalty to punish for a misconception of the scope of the superintendent's duty. The original suit was for \$5,000.

The court ordered that unless Mr. Croft consents to accept \$1,250 within ten days the motion against Dr. Zinkhan's attorneys for a new trial would be granted. The court declined to compel the defendant Dr. Zinkhan to waive the right of appeal as a condition to the reduction of the verdict.

Croft alleged in his suit for damages that he was subjected to the indignities of having his mustache cut off, his head shaved and a hose turned on him for a bath in a public place in the jail yard at Occoquan and that he only had been ordered to the District Jail until he paid the arrears of alimony from whom he might have been released on the day he made this payment.

"OFF TO BERLIN," CRY MEN LEAVING MEADE

CAMP MEADE, ADMIRAL, Md., Nov. 24.—"Good-by 'till we meet in Berlin!" was the shout today from men of the 15th Machine Gun Battalion as members of that unit marched away on the first lap of the journey.

These men are part of a force of about 400 going to San Antonio to join the aviation section of the signal corps. They will rank as privates.

The names of the 15th men follow: Unclassified—Richard Odes, R. T. Bryan, L. A. Thompson, R. W. Darr, G. A. Young, R. L. Kummer, Fred Gooch, Clarence J. Harman, and Bernard J. Farrell.

Stenographers—L. E. Green, R. L. Bonner, W. A. Lyon. Engineers—Apprentices—Willard Unruh, G. W. Boddy, Charles Brey, and Andrew Swack.

Welders—Peter Zukawsky, James H. Crawford, Dan McCloskey, P. J. Coyne. Auto truck drivers—John Ryan and J. D. Stunkel.

\$1,968,484,725 "ALL" U. S. HAS IN TREASURY

The working balance of cash in the Treasury today was the largest since the United States entered the war. The net balance was \$1,968,484,725. Of this sum \$1,848,000,000 was provided by payments on the Second Liberty Loan.

YESTERDAY The Washington Times GAINED

5,707 Lines of Advertising (20 Cols.) Over the Corresponding Day (Nov. 24) Last Year

EDGAR D. SHAW, Publisher.

COAL CARDS WILL BE ISSUED IN CAPITAL IF SHORTAGE CONTINUES

WEAVER MAY SOON RESORT TO SYSTEM TO HELP PUBLIC

Drastic Measure Already Assured for Beginning of Next Coal Year, in April, May Be Put in Force Sooner.

Washington may be put upon a coal rationing system at once. Federal Fuel Administrator John L. Weaver is giving serious consideration to such a plan. He has already determined to put such a system in operation in Washington with the beginning of the next coal year, April 1.

Unless there is an increase in coal stocks in Washington this plan of making the coal supply go around will be put in effect earlier.

Coal Supply Low.
With the first freezing weather Washington's available coal supply for household consumers, who are without any supplies, or have, at best a very limited quantity, is at the lowest ebb today it has reached in several weeks. Receipts during the present week have been very few, due to freight congestion.

Approximately 1,000 tons was received today over the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This will not nearly meet the demands that are being made. Despite the fact that some dealers have no coal, and practically all others have a very limited stock, complaints of suffering from lack of fuel made to the fuel administrator are falling off. The situation is relieved, Mr. Weaver stated today, by many families having a winter supply and making no demands, thus easing the pressure for the late arrivals.

1,200 Tons on Way Here.
Mr. Weaver received reports today showing that the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. put on the rails during the past six days 1,200 tons of anthracite coal billed to Washington. This is now en route somewhere on the Pennsylvania.

Supplies for this city have been tied up by congestion of the Baltimore & Annapolis line.

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THEATERS COSTING \$1,200,000 TO BE BUILT BY MOORE

The new Rialto Theater, construction of which has commenced at Ninth and G streets, is only the first of a string of six theaters to be built in Washington, at an expenditure of \$1,200,000, according to an announcement made today by Tom Moore.

The new circuit will also include the two Moore theaters now in operation, the Strand and the Garden. A \$2,000,000 corporation has been formed to do business under the name of Tom Moore's Theatrical Enterprises, Inc. It will take over the old Tom Moore's Amusement Enterprises Corporation.

In addition to the downtown theaters, of which there will be four, four new theaters will be built in the residential districts. The first of these is to go up in Mt. Pleasant. It will be a large house, seating 2,200.

The corporation is now buying options on the other four new theaters, and the sites and plans for the same will shortly be announced, together with the names of many prominent Washington financiers interested in the corporation.

The new corporation will be the franchise holder of the First National Exhibitors' Circuit for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, a \$20,000,000 syndicate of big playhouse owners recently organized.

Russian Envoy Here Breaks With Bolsheviki

The Russian embassy here broke off all allegiance to the Bolsheviki government this afternoon. In a message to Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Bahkmetieff declared that he would remain at his post but had authorized other members of the embassy to leave.

Several attaches and Russian diplomats have resigned. Jean Sookine, first secretary, has applied for admission in the American army.

'WHITE WIDOW' RUSS ABANDONS DEFENSES TO TEUTONS

MINEOLA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Waiting to go on the witness stand to tell her dramatic story of crushed romance and bleak tragedy, Mrs. Blanca de Saulles today was heartened by a visit with her son, Little Jack, for whose sake she killed her divorced husband, John L. de Saulles.

The lad was brought to her room in Mineola jail. Meanwhile her attorneys prepared for the fight next week to save her from the electric chair.

Diary of a Broken Heart.
Forecasts of the story indicate it will be the diary of a slowly breaking heart.

When the defense counsel, Mr. Uterhart outlined it in his opening statement, two jurors wept. The little Chilean girl-wife—now called "the white widow"—is to tell how, alone in a strange land, after a rose courtship and marriage, her hopes were blighted and her spirit crushed when the man she loved neglected her and squandered her fortune on other women.

It is believed the names of prominent persons will be brought in. The mention of "Miss Jo," a Broadway dancing favorite, has already been made in court by Uterhart. More about her may be heard from Mrs. de Saulles.

Manchester Duke a Figure.
The Duke of Manchester, his steam yacht, and his cargo of Broadway's choicest, will also figure.

The greatest alienist in the country, Uterhart promised, will testify Mrs. de Saulles was not responsible when she killed the man. Goaded by neglect and abuse, suffering from pressure on the brain from a fractured skull, it is argued that her mind went blank when as a last straw de Saulles tried to retain the child—her only joy.

There is great interest in the evidence to be introduced by the defense. Some of these are letters written by Mrs. de Saulles. They say they will prove the slain man a fortune hunter who married Blanca Errazuriz for her money, and finally reduced her to the white, frail "crushed thing" that sits in court today, dully apathetic for the most part as the fight for her life goes on.

WASHINGTON ALIENISTS EXPLAIN HYPERTHYROIDISM, MRS. DE SAULLES' MALADY

Hypertireoidism, or hyperthyroidism, as it is referred to by Washington alienists, an affection of the thyroid gland, from which the attorney for Mrs. Blanca de Saulles says she was suffering when she shot to death her husband, and on which he will base a plea of emotional insanity, causes an increased function of this gland, producing nervousness and sensitiveness to excitement and harsh treatment.

Normal persons, of an imaginative and emotional nature, and slight build are more prone to be affected than those persons of heavier build, who are inclined to be lazy and not responsive to the ordinary human emotions, according to physicians at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Has Puzzling Features.
Dr. Edward Hiram Reede, a specialist in thyroid gland diseases, today defined the meaning of this ailment in lay terms for The Washington Times. He agreed that this defense was novel, and would prove one of.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

300 OF CREW CAPTURED ON U-BOAT BY JACKIES

Damaged Undersea Craft When Fired On Submerges—Comes to Surface and Destroyer Takes Crew Off.

American destroyers which are accounting for a steadily increasing number of German submarines, have sunk another U-boat, according to dispatches from Admiral Sims today. A depth charge dropped by an American destroyer apparently damaged the U-boat. She was 400 yards away when the lookout first sighted the periscope. Subsequently she emerged, and the destroyer opened fire on her.

It was learned positively this afternoon that all members of the crew of the disabled U-boat were taken captive by the American naval forces.

U-Boat Sinks.
While two American patrol vessels toyed with the victim of their depth charge, trying to take her captive, the U-boat sank.

The American vessels which figured in this engagement were ensnared temporarily.

Admiral Sims, in reporting the attack to the Navy Department, omitted mention of the destroyer's name. The American patrol boat drove full speed over the spot where the periscope was seen, at the same time dropping a depth charge, evidently disabling the U-boat.

Official Statement.
The official statement by Secretary Daniels said:

"Dispatches received from Admiral Sims states that a German U-boat has been accounted for by American destroyers operating in European waters. While on patrol duty the destroyer sighted a periscope 400 yards off. Immediately ringing up full speed ahead, the commanding officer headed his craft to pass a few yards ahead of the submarine. As the destroyer passed over the U-boat's course a depth charge was dropped. This evidently caused damage to the U-boat which shortly afterward came up about 500 yards away.

U. S. Opens Wye.
"Fire was immediately opened on the submarine by two of our destroyers which circled about their target.

"The submarine did not return the fire and was evidently disabled. One of the destroyers got a line to her intending to tow her, but the boat soon sank.

"The entire U-boat crew has been taken captive."

The usual German U-boat carries a crew of thirty men. It is possible that some of the crew were killed in the battle that preceded the capture of the underwater craft.

A similar victory which probably saved transports in a convoy was made public yesterday in Secretary Daniels' refusal to accept decorations for the American officers participating.

U. S. JOINS HUNT FOR U-BOATS WITH ALLIED SUBMARINES

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The New York Tribune today prints a dispatch from Washington saying that "one-third of all the German submarines

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The Sixth Field Artillery Was the U. S. Unit Which Fired the First Shells on American Front In France. Some Splendid Pictures of Its Famous Batteries in Tomorrow's Sunday Times